

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, drizzle. Temp. 15-22. Thursday, overcast, rain. LONDON: Wednesday, drizzle. Temp. 12-17. Thursday, overcast, rain. CHANGHAI: Wednesday, overcast, rain. Temp. 15-22. Thursday, overcast, rain. Temp. 15-22. Friday, overcast, rain. Temp. 15-22. Saturday, overcast, rain. Temp. 15-22. Sunday, overcast, rain. Temp. 15-22.

No. 29,648



Some of the Burmese refugees who have fled their country in one of the camps set up for them in Bangladesh.

## Dacca Official Visits Burma to Confer on Refugees

RANGOON, Burma, June 6 (UPI) — Bangladesh's Foreign Secretary Tabarak Husain arrived in the Burmese capital today for a five-day visit and what promises to be a long, difficult dialogue with officials over the two nations' 30-year-old border problem.

Mr. Husain, who heads a nine-man delegation, told newsmen at the Dacca airport, "We have taken a very reasonable and logical stand to solve the problem through bilateral negotiations and we hope the other side will respond for an amicable and speedy solution."

Mr. Husain said more than 167,000 Moslems fled Burma between April 18 and June 3 to Bangladesh, the Moslem nation that once was the eastern wing of Pakistan and before that the Indian state of East Bengal.

Before World War II, when the whole area was under the British

colonial cloak, thousands of East Bengal Moslems moved to the Burmese border state of Arakan to take advantage of Burma's better living conditions and employment prospects.

On the eve of Burma's independence in 1948 these East Bengali Moslems pushed to have the area merged with Pakistan, which was about to separate from India. When that did not happen, a separatist terrorism campaign arose. The movement ended officially with its leader's capture in 1954. But its spirit continued.

The Burmese government says border checks inaugurated in March to stem the flow of illegal immigrants have resulted in thousands of Moslems deserting their villages and returning to Bangladesh. Burmese officials blame the flood of refugees in part on rumors of religious discrimination. Many of the refugees claim Burmese soldiers raped their women and put men in labor camps.

## Vast Exodus by Ship Is Expected

## Vietnam to Let Peking Evacuate Chinese

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 6 (WP) — Vietnam announced last night that it will allow the evacuation by sea of its Chinese residents, opening the way for what is expected to be one of the largest and most rapid population migrations in recent history.

The Hanoi radio said that the Chinese ambassador Chen Chi-feng had been given a note saying that ships sent by Peking could pick up any of the estimated 1.8 million ethnic Chinese in the country who wish to leave. Peking expects the exodus to equal or exceed the total number of refugees who have left Vietnam since 1975.

The decision indicates that Vietnam is resigned to the loss of a substantial part of its labor force at a time of great economic distress to appease its powerful northern neighbor and rid itself of troublesome members of a large minority group.

A huge exodus will present Peking with an enormous problem of feeding, housing and finding productive work in its overcrowded countryside for the refugees.

## China Reportedly Frees 110,000 Jailed Rightists

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 6 (NYT) — As part of a broad new effort to restore victims of political persecution, China has recently released about 110,000 persons who had been detained since an anti-rightist campaign in 1957, Chinese sources have disclosed.

In addition, many lower-level Communist Party officials, intellectuals and ordinary citizens purged in the Cultural Revolution or during the heyday of the so-called radicals in 1975 and 1976 are being rehabilitated, reports from China's provinces indicate. Local officials have been ordered to give these persons their jobs back.

The campaign is evidently designed to help Peking regain popular prestige and make better use of skilled manpower in an all-out drive for modernization. According to some accounts, Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier who was twice removed from power, pressed for the widespread rehabilitations.

The restoration program, however, particularly the effort to find jobs for those ousted in past years, touches one of the most sensitive subjects in China and has run into resistance. After so many purges, workers in the same office may have numerous scores to settle with each other. Some officials who were responsible for earlier purges are afraid to lose face or their jobs.

Peking also has used the propaganda campaign to embarrass the Hanoi government, whose close connections to Moscow bother the Chinese.

Diplomatic sources here said that the Vietnamese have agreed to let the Chinese ships in on the condition that no draft age men will be evacuated, indicating the refugee population may be heavily weighted toward the old and the young who need special care.

## But Major Changes Expected by House, Senate

## U.S. Subcommittee Completes Generous Overseas Tax Revision

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, June 6 (IHT) — A House Ways and Means subcommittee today completed work on revising the method of taxing Americans abroad, proposing special deductions and an income exclusion for those not resident in Western Europe and Canada.

In addition, the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act would be deferred for income earned in 1977, with the new law to take effect for income earned in 1978 and thereafter.

The measure, which provides more generous tax incentives than section 911 (foreign income provisions) of the 1976 Reform Act and the pre-1976 law, must now go to the full committee, probably in about two weeks. Once there, it is almost certain to undergo major revisions and deletions, with the income exclusion most likely to be one of the casualties.

Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-La., the subcommittee chairman, said at the

beginning of the drafting session yesterday that his panel would probably adopt several of the most generous alternatives and "then work down from there."

After a final version of the bill is completed by the full Ways and Means Committee, it will be sent to the House. Following House approval, the measure will probably be taken to conference with the Senate, which adopted its own revision of section 911 last month. The Senate bill would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and cost of living.

Compromise Expected

The conferees are expected to work out a compromise to be sent back to both houses for approval before August 15, the extended deadline for filing U.S. tax returns by Americans overseas.

The subcommittee acted on a directive from the full committee, which on May 24 ordered that a detailed measure be marked up for its

consideration. Previously, the Ways and Means panel had decided to urge their Senate colleagues to accept a one-year deferral of the 1976 act and drop the reform provisions. In return, the House panel would promise to work up its own permanent solution to the problem of taxing Americans overseas as soon as possible.

However, when the Internal Revenue Service decided to extend the filing deadline, the committee decided that it had enough time to work up its own bill and get it through the House before going to conference, a course of action that, according to members, would put the House conferees in a much stronger position than a mere promise of action. The subcommittee measure greatly resembles legislation introduced in February by Rep. Jim Jones, D-Okla., and Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill. Their bills were based on proposals by the Tax Fairness Committee, the lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industries.

The head of the Tax Fairness Committee, Mr. Robert Gants, said that he was "gratified" by the subcommittee action, adding that it would not only "achieve equity between Americans overseas and those at home, but also equity between us and our competitors so we can once again compete in the world marketplace."

The provisions of the subcommittee bill include:

- Retention of the \$20,000 (\$25,000 for Americans working abroad more than three years) exclusion and add an escalator cost based on increases in federal pay to offset inflation. However, Americans living in Canada and Western Europe would not be eligible for the income exclusion.
- A cost-of-living deduction to be determined by multiplying earned income (salary plus overtime and bonuses but not housing and education allowances) by the percentage differential between the cost-of-living in the foreign country and the cost-of-living in the United States. This differential would be found in a table to be published annually by the Treasury.
- A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of 16% of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.
- A deduction for the cost of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books, and local transportation, with a limit of \$4,000 per dependent. If no American-type schools were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and non-local transportation, including two round trips per year between the school and the place of work, would also be deductible.
- A home leave travel allowance,

including the cost of one round trip per year to the United States for the employee and his dependents.

- Deductions for moving expenses — with increases in both the dollar and time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses. The current 30 days and \$3,000 would be expanded to 90 days and \$6,000.
- Deduction for one round trip per year for an employee and his dependents from a "hardship post" to a rest site, but only to the extent that such costs are borne by the employer.

The subcommittee measure was a compendium of virtually every proposal placed before the committee for dealing with Americans overseas. The final version adopted by both houses and signed by the president is expected to be much less generous. Adoption of the subcommittee version by the conference would guarantee a filibuster in the Senate that could endanger the entire bill.

Political observers blamed last weekend's stunning electoral defeats in part on the controversy surrounding the investigation of last year's terrorist kidnapping-slashing of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Two days before the election, a report commissioned by the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia alleged that lack of coordination between state and federal agencies allowed Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers to slip through police traps. Critics said that Mr. Maihofer, as interior minister, bore much of the responsibility for the confusion.

Meanwhile in Berlin, police said today they had caught a 24-year-old West German bookseller suspected of helping break terrorist Till Meyer out of West Berlin's

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## Imposes Conditions on Mobutu

## West Agrees to Give Zaire \$100-Million Aid Package

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 6 (IHT) — Senior officials of five Western governments have agreed here on a \$100-million program of short-term economic and security assistance to Zaire, apparently with strings attached requiring changes in President Mobutu Sese Seko's administration.

While the meeting focused on Zaire, the participants also discussed the issue of a concerted

Western response to threatened destabilization in Africa, diplomatic sources said.

Representatives of the five countries — the United States, France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain — agreed that emergency aid should be funneled into Zaire in the next 90 days, mainly to revive economic life in Shaba province in the wake of the rebel Katangan incursion. The funds would be used mostly for spare parts, fuel and im-

mediate humanitarian needs, an official said.

In Lubumbashi, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrived unexpectedly for talks with Mr. Mobutu. He reportedly got a frigid welcome and the AZAP news agency predicted a difficult summit.

Meanwhile, U.S. military transports continued airlifting troops from several African countries to Shaba province to maintain security there. Diplomatic sources said it was hoped that the force would

reach 2,000 — 1,500 Moroccans plus several hundred troops each from Gabon and Senegal, where U.S. personnel were already involved in preparations. Other African countries asked to commit at least a token force include Ivory Coast, Togo and Nigeria, which has the largest African army and would be the first English-speaking African country to join the campaign.

[In Washington, the State Department announced today that the

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## CIA Backs Carter Stand on Cubans

### Nkomo Says Cubans Train His Followers

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 6 (AP) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo acknowledged publicly for the first time today that Cubans are training his 6,000-man army in Zambia.

Mr. Nkomo, in self-exile in Zambia, said in a published interview he will use the Cubans and the arms supplied him by the Soviet Union to "scare away" the West from Rhodesia.

Diplomats in Lusaka estimate that 75 Cuban military advisers are in Zambia.

Calling the Western powers "hyenas," he charged that they are propping up what he called the oppressive government in Rhodesia, and that between 11,000 and 15,000 "mercenaries" are fighting alongside Rhodesian security forces against the guerrillas.



Joshua Nkomo



Adm. Stansfield Turner

### Turner Testifies Havana Trained Shaba Rebels

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT) — Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, apparently persuaded the House Intelligence Committee that President Carter was justified in asserting that Cuba trained, equipped and knew of the rebel attack on Zaire from Angola last month, a charge that has been repeatedly denied by Cuban leaders.

Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., chairman of the committee, said after a two-hour closed briefing yesterday: "I'm satisfied, and the committee itself is satisfied, that the president's statement was correct."

So far the administration has not made public its intelligence information on the invasion of Shaba province, but instead has begun to brief key members of Congress. Rep. Boland said that Mr. Turner presented evidence from "prisoners, diplomats and persons surrounding Zaire itself."

### Cautious Description

In speaking to reporters, Mr. Turner was cautious in describing the evidence.

"It is my considered opinion that we have sufficient evidence to draw the conclusion that there must have been Cuban involvement in the training and equipping of these insurgent forces, which attacked the government of Zaire last May 13," he said.

"We made a careful, objective evaluation of this. No intelligence conclusion is ever absolutely black and absolutely white — but when you have a preponderance of evidence, as we do in this case, from a variety of sources over a period of time, one can only come to the kind of conclusion that we did."

President Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders have denied recent involvement with the rebels, who

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## Alleged Red Brigade Members

## Italy Charges 3 More in Moro Slaying

ROME, June 6 (UPI) — Authorities filed murder and kidnapping charges against three more alleged members of the Red Brigades today, accusing them of helping six others kill former Premier Aldo Moro.

The charges were filed against Maria Pirri Ardizzone, Prospero Gallinari and Corrado Alunni by magistrate Achille Galucci.

Maria Ardizzone was arrested in Naples several months ago. The two men have been sought by police since the Moro kidnapping March 16.

Meanwhile, an ambush team shot and killed a prison guard in Udine. The killing of Sgt. Antonio Santoro, 52, chief of Udine's prison guards, was claimed by two different groups in anonymous telephone calls to news media — one for the Red Brigades, the gang that assassinated Mr. Moro last month.

Mr. Gallucci filed the new

charges a day after issuing similar charges against five Red Brigades members arrested May 17 at a Rome print shop that prepared leaflets for the Red Brigades.

The sixth charged yesterday was Mario Moretti, 32, a former electronics technician believed to be the Rome chief of the Red Brigades. Mr. Moretti slipped out of the print shop shortly before police raided it and has been the object of a huge manhunt since then.

Miss Ardizzone, 28, a researcher at the National Research Center of the University of Cosenza, was arrested April 6 with two others after police discovered an arsenal of weapons near the town of Licola.

Mr. Gallinari and Mr. Alunni were among 20 alleged Red Brigades members named as suspects by police shortly after Mr. Moro was kidnapped.

The charges yesterday and today were the first accusing specific Red

Brigades suspects of planning and carrying out the Moro killing.

In addition to Miss Ardizzone, police are holding Enrico Triaca, 30; Teodoro Spadaccini, 24; Giovanni Lugnini, 25; Gabriella Mariani, 30, and Antonio Marini, 30.

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## Bonn Interior Minister Resigns Under Pressure

BONN, West Germany, June 6 (AP) — Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, the Free Democratic Party theoretician who has been under fire for his handling of the search for terrorists and who was blamed for his party's defeat in weekend elections, resigned today.

Mr. Maihofer, 59, who took over

the ministry in 1974 when Helmut Schmidt assumed the chancellorship, announced his decision during a meeting of party parliamentary delegates.

Earlier, one of the FDP's leading figures, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, called on Mr. Maihofer to "draw the conclusions" from the results of weekend elections in which the party lost all its seats in state assemblies of Hamburg and Lower Saxony.

Mr. Maihofer's resignation under fire, one of several terrorism-related developments in West Germany today, was the second from Mr. Schmidt's coalition Cabinet this year. In February, Georg Leber, a member of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, quit as defense minister following a spy scandal.

### Schleyer Controversy

Political observers blamed last weekend's stunning electoral defeats in part on the controversy surrounding the investigation of last year's terrorist kidnapping-slashing of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Two days before the election, a report commissioned by the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia alleged that lack of coordination between state and federal agencies allowed Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers to slip through police traps. Critics said that Mr. Maihofer, as interior minister, bore much of the responsibility for the confusion.

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News Analysis

Zaire Rebellion: Roots Are Still Firm

By David B. Ottaway

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 6 (WP) — "This has been going on for 18 years now. It's going to happen again, too, you will see. These Katangans will just keep on trying, I tell you. They fight even without eating."

Such is the popular view here about the Lunda people of Zaire's old southern Katanga province, now called Shaba as if a change in name could wish away a problem that has weighed on this rebellious central African country ever since its Caesarian birth out of bloody chaos 18 years ago.

The grim determination of the Lunda-led Katangans to make their political comeback seemed to be written in the room filled with captured rebel weapons at the headquarters of the French legionnaires in the Shaba mining center of Kolwezi. Among the mishmash of Soviet, British, U.S. Italian and Portuguese arms were a dozen muzzle loaders and an air rifle.

The rebels' wrath against the central government was also evident. Probably twice as many blacks as whites died during their six-day occupation of Kolwezi and not all by accident. Some were hated officials from Kinshasa who were rounded up and deliberately executed, according to Zairian sources.

After last year's 80-day Shaba war, tens of thousands of Lunda fled from the province into neighboring Angola to escape the Zairian Army's retaliation.

Now the army is back in control of Kolwezi, again taking its retribution in lives and household goods from the civilian population, and another Lunda exodus is certain.

Zaire seems swept up in yet another tragic cycle of bloody rebellions and harsh reprisals such as those that marked its tortured beginning as a nation in 1960, when it gained independence of Belgian colonial rule.

The cry in Washington and other Western capitals about Cuban and Soviet machinations behind the latest invasion has made it seem as if outside powers were mainly responsible for the renewed troubles.

In fact, tribal and regional forces have torn at this mosaic of a coun-

try — composed of some 200-odd tribes — for as long as it has existed. Their strength has risen and ebbed over the years, but it has never been harnessed.

At one point in the early 1960s, more of Zaire, then known as the Congo, was under the control of rebels than of the central government, with Katanga, then as now, at the center of the drama.

The French adage, "the more things change, the more they stay the same," might well be posted as Zaire's national motto — so unchanging are the issues, the locale and the main actors.

There have been increasing signs that Zaire is on the verge of another political explosion as the economy deteriorates. They include a local civilian rebellion, an army revolt and a plot to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko — all in the past few months.

As many as 700 civilians were said to have been killed in the government's brutal suppression of the rebellion. 14 officers were executed in the army revolt and another 13 officers and civilians in the alleged plot. Mr. Mobutu also carried out a sweeping purge of disgraced Lunda and Luba officers.

This followed last year's arrest, trial and sentencing to death of the best-known Lunda in the Mobutu government, his former foreign minister, Nguzu Karl I Bond. The president later spared his life but has left him in prison for his alleged complicity with the Shaba rebels.

**Role Transformation**

At independence, the Katangans were right-leaning "separatists" backed by Western, particularly Belgian business interests. Katanga was more or less an independent state for two years before rejoining the rest of the Congo.

Today, the Lunda-led Katangans have garbed themselves in the robes of "national liberators," taken on a new and more respectable "anti-imperialist" and "anti-neocolonialist" language, set as their aim Mr. Mobutu's downfall and founded new supporters in the East and among its African allies.

It was a strange combination of Western resolve, UN action and white-mercenary military might that first stamped out rightist and leftist rebellions and secessionist bids and by 1965 imposed a semblance of national unity on black Africa's second largest land mass within one border.



SOMBER BURDEN—Zeki Kumeralp, Turkish ambassador in Spain, far right, watches as the body of his wife, Nekla, is carried past to be put on board a special airplane to Turkey yesterday. Mrs. Kumeralp, her brother Besir Balcioglu and a Spanish chauffeur were killed in daylight ambush in central Madrid Friday by three terrorists claiming justice for Armenia.

Israel Reported Set to Retain 4 Lebanon Posts

BEIRUT, June 6 (AP) — Israel has informed Lebanon it plans to retain four outposts in southern Lebanon after its promised withdrawal next week, two newspapers said today.

The rightist Al Anfal and the leftist As Safir said Israel's plans were reported to the Lebanese government by Lt. Gen. Ensis Sillasvuo, commander of UN peacekeeping operations in the Middle East.

The report said Israel wanted the four outposts as observation stations to detect attempts by the Palestinian guerrillas to return to the border areas from which the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon drove them.

As Safir said Premier Salim el Hoss and Defense and Foreign Minister Fuad Bataineh rejected the plan and insisted on total, unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the rest of the 500-square-mile salient occupied in March. The Israelis have withdrawn from part of the area.

**Dual Role**

It was the Katangan Lunda leader, Moise Tshombe, who led in splitting apart the Congo and subsequently reunifying it.

After leading the Katanga secessionist movement until it collapsed in early 1963, he then returned to become the Congo's premier a year later.

While Mr. Tshombe still held the reins of national power in November, 1964, the United States and Belgium together quashed a leftist challenge to the central government from the northern city of Kisangani. Then, as today, the Western pretext for direct military intervention was the containment of whites in a town under rebel control.

A year later, in November, 1965, Mr. Mobutu pushed aside Mr. Tshombe and took over a country exhausted from its internal political turmoil and repeated rebellions.

With strong Western backing, he kept the loosely knit parts of the country together through a combination of tough authoritarian rule and the offer of lucrative rewards, government posts or businesses to his opponents.

West Agrees to Give Assistance to Zaire

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United States has agreed to expand its Zaire role by flying in peace-keeping troops from Gabon and Senegal. "Senegal and Gabon have asked for our assistance in bringing troops to Zaire," State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said.

[He said that U.S. Air Force air controllers and load masters have already been sent to those two nations to oversee ground operations for the airlift.]

The African force would be phased in gradually, and the French Foreign Legion would leave a 250-man force in Kolwezi "for sufficient time" to reassure the European technicians needed to get the mines working again and also prevent any recurrence of Zaire Army reprisals against the local population, a diplomat said.

A senior U.S. official at the Paris negotiations said that the establishment of a permanent pan-African intervention force appeared remote. It could only win U.S. support, even logistical, he said, if it were formed under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

He added that the Carter administration wanted to respond in Africa on a case-by-case basis, but he said that "one could extrapolate the Western response in Zaire" as a warning to future Soviet or Cuban-backed ventures.

Although France, the European country most conspicuously involved in Africa, appeared to support the idea of a self-defense force of moderate African countries, French officials appeared satisfied with the increased U.S. involvement, even with these qualifications.

view the nation's economy, debts would have to be rescheduled and new International Monetary Fund credits would be needed.

Other diplomatic sources said that the Paris meeting yesterday, which followed bilateral Franco-U.S. talks on Sunday about the current Zaire airlift, dealt on economic reforms in Zaire. The Western countries are coordinating their positions before meeting Zairian officials next week in Brussels.

While wary of incurring charges

of neo-colonialism, the Western governments are determined to impose changes on President Mobutu's government, at least on his alleged misuse of Zaire's foreign exchange, notably by appointing European officials to monitor spending.

Assistance by French and Moroccan troops last year during fighting in Shaba province prompted no effort by Mr. Mobutu to overcome the country's chronic problems, diplomats said.

New Colombian Leader May Keep Ties to Rivals

BOGOTA, June 6 (AP) — President-elect Julio Turbay, who campaigned promising to end his Liberal Party's 21-year governing arrangement with the Conservatives in Colombia, now indicates that his winning margin was so slim that he may continue the agreement.

"I will maintain with this second political force the spirit of agreement called for at this time," Mr. Turbay, 62, said at a news conference Monday after the election board declared him the winner over

Belisario Betancur of the Conservative Party.

The board said that with almost all of the votes counted from Sunday's balloting, Mr. Turbay had 2,226,163 votes to 2,137,987 for Mr. Betancur, a margin of only 88,176 votes.

The other four candidates, an army general and three leftists, trailed far behind.

Mr. Betancur, who had declared himself the winner as the lead seceded in early counting, refused to concede defeat. A spokesman said that he might contest the election, the closest in this nation since 1970, when a Conservative won office by 60,000 votes.

Conservative partisans took to the streets yesterday shouting, "Fraud! Fraud!" and "Betancur or a military coup." Dozens blocked traffic with sit-ins at major intersections. Troops patrolled the city but there was no violence.

The president-elect, ambassador to the United States until 1976, rejected accusations that his victory was stolen, saying: "My triumph was clean and it honors Colombian democracy."

Mr. Turbay is to be inaugurated Aug. 7 for a four-year term. He will replace another Liberal, President Alfonso Lopez, who was barred by the Constitution from seeking reelection.

Colombia has been ruled by Liberals and Conservatives almost without interruption since independence from Spain in 1810. Their rivalry resulted in a civil war from 1948 to 1958 in which thousands of persons were killed. The war was ended by an agreement in 1957 to govern together, with the presidency alternating between the two parties, but the coalition was partially dismantled in 1974 and the separation was to be completed with the new government.

CIA Backs Cuba Stand

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are former inhabitants of southern Zaire known as Katangans who have lived for some time in northern Angola near the border with Zaire.

Much of the administration's African policy has been based on the assumption that the Cubans and Russians were causing trouble in Zaire.

Mr. Carter said on May 25: "We believe that Cuba has known of the Katangan plans to invade and obviously did nothing to restrain them from crossing the border. We also know that the Cubans have played a key role in training and equipping the Katangans who attacked."

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday that Cuba told him that it trained and equipped the Katangans only to help them fight on the side of President Agostinho Neto in the Angolan civil war. The Cubans insisted that they have had nothing to do with the Katangans since the victory of the Neto forces in that war, Sen. McGovern reported.

But Rep. Boland said that the information provided to the committee showed Cuban training as recently as last year.

Sen. McGovern, not yet briefed on the CIA information, said that he would regard it as a "personal insult" if the Cubans are found to have lied.

Some administration officials have been less than satisfied with the quality of the intelligence information. They have privately questioned the reliability of many of the informants and have said that much of the data was circumstantial.

The first briefing, at the White House last Friday, involved leaders of Congress, such as House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., who said yesterday: "I would say that the proof is there that Cubans participated in Zaire," adding that he understood that the CIA had photos of Cubans with Katangans.

maximum security Mohit Prison May 29.

Klaus Viehmann, described by police as a member of the "inner core" of the Movement June 2, was taken by surprise as he was getting into a car in West Berlin yesterday, police said.

He had 500 West German marks, which were traced back to the 4.3 million-mark ransom paid to the 43-year-old man by the Viennese banker Wolfgang Palmer, who was held by terrorist captors for four days last November, police said.

Police said Mr. Viehmann was getting into a sedan bought by a woman using the name Jutta Roemer, the alias that police say was used by one of four women who freed Meyer.

The same name was used by a woman who rented an apartment in a rundown section of West Berlin's Tiergarten district where police believe Meyer's breakout was planned.

Meyer, 34, was one of six terrorist suspects who went on trial in West Berlin April 11 for the 1974 murder of a city judge and the 1975 kidnapping of politician Peter Lorenz. Mr. Lorenz was held until authorities released five terrorist prisoners, including one of the women who is now a suspect in Meyer's escape.

In Karlsruhe, meanwhile, Volker Speitel and Jobans-Joachim Dellwo, both 27 and both already in custody, have been charged with aiding terrorists. They are accused of smuggling in the weapons with which two imprisoned terrorists reportedly killed themselves last year.

Authorities said Andreas Bader, a co-founder of the urban guerrilla Baader-Meinhof gang, and Jan-Carl Raspe, another gang member, took their own lives Oct. 19 after a dramatic airline hijacking by comrades demanding their freedom was foiled in Somalia by German commandos.

Speitel and Dellwo have been in custody since last year. Speitel is also charged with an attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975 that left two terrorists and two diplomats dead.

The office of West German Chief

After Weeks of Tension

Carter Speech Expected To Explain Ties to Russia

By Edward Walsh and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — The White House regards President Carter's speech tomorrow at the Naval Academy as an opportunity to clarify the status of U.S.-Soviet relations after weeks of mounting tensions between the two superpowers.

Mr. Carter already has spent many hours working on the speech, having met for two hours Sunday with his principal foreign policy advisers, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The speech, at the Naval Academy's commencement exercises, will come in the context of increasingly sharp administration attacks on Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa and reports that U.S.-Soviet relations are at such a low point that the prospects for a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement are in danger.

Mr. Carter hopes to use the speech to reduce the conflicting domestic political pressures on the White House that have built up over the issues, according to White House officials.

kind of money over the next 10 to 15 years to keep up" should a new round in the arms race follow a SALT breakdown.

**Some Uneasiness**

Officials acknowledge that there has been "some uneasiness" home and among U.S. allies about the nation's strength and the president's willingness to use it to counter what they called "greater Soviet aggressiveness" in Africa.

They said that Mr. Carter hopes in the Annapolis speech to balance his concern about Soviet activity with a reassertion of the basic U.S. policy of mutual respect for the territorial and economic strength of the United States.

To that end, they said, he will contrast the security the United States enjoys in the Western Hemisphere with the situation of the Soviet Union, which keeps a million men under arms on its border with China and other large armies in Eastern Europe. But, in relation to Africa, these officials said, Mr. Carter realizes that there is "not much tolerance" among the American people for a major U.S. role even to counter Soviet influence.

Thus, he is likely to balance his criticism of Soviet-Cuban intervention with reassurance that the United States is not about to embark on a unilateral military effort in Africa.

**Give Away the Store**

"We've got the liberals thinking we're ready to jump into a war in Africa and the hawks thinking we're about to give away the store and sign a disadvantageous treaty with the Soviets," a senior presidential adviser said. "It's time for the president to step forward and say where we stand."

In the view of White House aides, the public wants a new SALT accord to end the arms race and for the administration to be tough in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Given greater U.S.-Soviet tension, an aide said, there is a danger that public opinion will begin to solidify around the idea that a halt to the SALT negotiations would somehow "punish" the Russians.

The United States needs a new arms agreement at least as much as the Soviet Union, this official said. Noting that the Soviet Union spends about 13 percent of its budget on the military, he added, "There is no evidence that our country is willing to invest that

**Changing Circumstances**

The speech, while reaffirming the basic thrust of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and the president's commitment to the SALT negotiations, will also deal with "the changing circumstances of the last three or four months," an aide said. Those circumstances, chiefly the stepped up Soviet and Cuban activity in Africa, have resulted in "some necessary adjustments" in U.S. policy that Mr. Carter will both explain and defend, he said.

Another official said that the White House hopes that the speech is not interpreted as signaling a fundamental shift in U.S. policy, is seen in personal terms as a "victory" for either Mr. Vance or Mr. Brzezinski, who have been cast in the roles of dove and hawk respectively in this administration.

Bonn Interior Minister Resigns Under Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

Prosecutor Kurt Rehmann said investigations revealed that the two acted as messengers between lawbreakers and the imprisoned gang members, and over several months smuggled parts of pistols, explosives and ammunition into the Stuttgart prison where they were held.

(West German police announced today in Bonn the failure of terrorist plots to blow up a U.S. Army hotel and to kidnap Cardinal Joseph Höffner, the archbishop of Cologne. UPI reported.)

[Both plots were attributed to terrorist organizations calling themselves Red Cells, small guerrilla units operating independently. (The bombing took place May 31 but did little damage, and the kidnapping plot was foiled in May 1977 with the arrest of three suspects, but neither was disclosed immediately.)]

He had 500 West German marks, which were traced back to the 4.3 million-mark ransom paid to the 43-year-old man by the Viennese banker Wolfgang Palmer, who was held by terrorist captors for four days last November, police said.

Police said Mr. Viehmann was getting into a sedan bought by a woman using the name Jutta Roemer, the alias that police say was used by one of four women who freed Meyer.

The same name was used by a woman who rented an apartment in a rundown section of West Berlin's Tiergarten district where police believe Meyer's breakout was planned.

Meyer, 34, was one of six terrorist suspects who went on trial in West Berlin April 11 for the 1974 murder of a city judge and the 1975 kidnapping of politician Peter Lorenz. Mr. Lorenz was held until authorities released five terrorist prisoners, including one of the women who is now a suspect in Meyer's escape.

In Karlsruhe, meanwhile, Volker Speitel and Jobans-Joachim Dellwo, both 27 and both already in custody, have been charged with aiding terrorists. They are accused of smuggling in the weapons with which two imprisoned terrorists reportedly killed themselves last year.

Authorities said Andreas Bader, a co-founder of the urban guerrilla Baader-Meinhof gang, and Jan-Carl Raspe, another gang member, took their own lives Oct. 19 after a dramatic airline hijacking by comrades demanding their freedom was foiled in Somalia by German commandos.

Speitel and Dellwo have been in custody since last year. Speitel is also charged with an attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm in 1975 that left two terrorists and two diplomats dead.

The office of West German Chief

Japan to Ask Farmers About Airport Protest

TOKYO, June 6 (WP) — The director of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Japanese Transportation Ministry yesterday blamed anti-aircraft attitudes of government officials for creating the violent opposition that continues to threaten the new international airport at Narita the Los Angeles Times reported.

Hideo Takahashi said that his ministry had now resolved to talk to farmers who have refused to sell their land in an effort to find a way for them to continue earning their livelihood through farming.

"The government paid too little attention to the local residents and their livelihood, especially the livelihood of the farmers," he said.

The new commitment means that the Japanese government is postponing indefinitely its plans to begin building two additional runways that Mr. Takahashi said were "absolutely necessary."

Extremists — students and young workers whom Mr. Takahashi called a "by-product of a mature society" — joined the farmers in their protest.

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Lilha Agapov asked Queen Silvia to help reunite her family.

### Swedish King to Visit Moscow; Defector Case Strains Ties

STOCKHOLM, June 6 (UPI) — King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia embark tomorrow on a one-week official state visit to the Soviet Union, at a time when relations between the two countries are strained by unresolved cases of family reunification.

Foreign Minister Karin Soder, accompanying the royal couple on the first state visit of a Swedish monarch to the Soviet Union, will have talks with her Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lars Rohmert, said the foreign minister she "will not discuss any specific case, but will state Sweden's view on family reunification, human rights and the Helsinki accords."

Mr. Rohmert said there are "one severe and six less complicated cases."

The reunification of Vladimir Agapov — a Russian sailor who jumped ship in Sweden four years ago — with his mother, wife and daughter who live outside Moscow, has repeatedly been demanded by the Swedish government.

In April, a maverick Swedish pilot failed in several attempts to smuggle the Agapov family out of the Soviet Union by air.

Today, Agapov's two-year-old daughter demonstrated outside Sweden's embassy in Moscow, asking Queen Silvia to help reunite the family.

The King and Queen are prohibited by law from acting politically, although they will meet with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev during their three-day stay in Moscow.

### As Law Takes Effect in Italy

### Doctors to Refuse to Do Abortions

ROME, June 6 (UPI) — Any Italian woman 18 years or older and less than 90 days pregnant may walk into a hospital today and demand a free abortion, but she has to find a doctor who doesn't disapprove.

The nation's first abortion law went into effect today after years of bitter debate. It was approved by the Senate May 18 despite opposition by the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the Vatican.

The new law has a clause permitting doctors to register as conscientious objectors to abortion, and it appears that many doctors will register and refuse to perform abortions.

By last night about 50 doctors in the Milan area had registered as conscientious objectors, two registered in Rome and 40 registered in Naples.

Doctors have a month to register, and women may have great trouble obtaining their new rights.

#### Few Don't Object

In Naples, the president of a major state hospital group, Dr. Pasquale Buondanno, said he would try to make his hospitals conform to the new law, although "only a few obstetricians have not declared themselves conscientious objectors."

The chairman of the medical association in Naples, Prof. Ferruccio De Lorenzo, said "very many" of the 400 obstetricians in the province had "officially said they objected already."

Prof. de Lorenzo said that apart from conscience, Italian hospitals would have trouble performing the surgery because they have "few beds, overcrowded corridors and

By Donald Baker

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — When Defense Secretary Harold Brown decided that he wanted to take his family on a year-end vacation to Puerto Rico, he did not have to search advertisements to find out which airline offered the best deal. He merely told an aide to call his favorite airline, which is not Eastern, United or TWA, but SAM.

If you are a Cabinet official, or a member of Congress, or even a general or an admiral, SAM — the Special Airlift Mission of the 89th Military Airlift Command — has the best deal of all. All SAM passengers fly first class and, in most cases, free.

Call a few days in advance and the Air Force will dispatch a couple of stewards from Andrews Air Force Base to a local supermarket for that special cut of beef. And, of course, your favorite liquor will be served.

If you are in a hurry, SAM will crank up one of its "alerts," which guarantees that you will be airborne within 60 minutes of the time the call is received at Andrews.

#### Costly Operation

Although the airline's "distinguished visitors" fly free, the operation costs taxpayers \$8 million a year. The operating expense for a Lockheed Jet Star, such as the one the Browns used in December, is \$891 an hour.

The round trip between Andrews and Roosevelt Roads Air Force Base in Puerto Rico takes about seven hours, making the cost to the government \$6,230. Mr. Brown reimbursed the Air Force \$285 for the transportation of his daughter, Ellen, but the other costs were written off to official business.

The reimbursement generally is figured at the cost of commercial airfare plus \$1, a spokesman for Mr. Brown said. Round trip coach fare via Eastern Airlines between Washington and San Juan is \$275.

Mr. Brown, his wife and his bodyguard, Joe Zaice, traveled at government expense, "as is customary," the aide said.

Mr. Brown "spent a day" with

#### Vatican, Poles Progress

WARSAW, June 6 (UPI) — The Vatican envoy to Poland, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, left for Rome today saying that "a little progress was made" in talks he had held with Polish officials on normalization of diplomatic ties.

local and regional military commanders at the Caribbean air base, the aide said, and then "he took a week's vacation."

Defense Department regulations state that SAM planes "will not be used except when travel is in the national interest and commercial transportation is not available or capable of meeting the movement requirement."

But, as one Defense Department official said privately: "It means whenever and wherever these guys want to go, they go."

SAM's most famous passenger is the president, and its most famous plane is Air Force One. Over the years, various planes have been

designated as Air Force One, which in Air Force jargon means any plane on which the president is a passenger.

The present SAM fleet includes five Boeing 707s, including one that normally serves as the president's plane and another as a backup. Several of the remaining 707s previously carried the designation Air Force One.

#### Good Safety Record

Just like a commercial airline, SAM has a motto: "Safety, service and reliability." And it has statistics to back up that claim.

In 30 years of operation, SAM

has notched 700,000 hours of accident-free flying, and its on-time record is higher than 99 percent. Of 479 flights from Jan. 1 through March 31, only one was late.

SAM offers services not available on commercial flights, including copying machines, typewriters, telephones, tables for working or dining, and couches that fold into beds.

Because SAM planes often make quick out-and-back trips, a typical flight may carry a bigger crew than a commercial flight would. A bopscotching tour of Western Europe by a dozen congressmen earlier this year took a crew of 22, including

seven airmen who did nothing but guard the plane, round the clock when it was on the ground.

#### Congressional Clients

Traveling members of Congress have put SAM in the spotlight over the years. A former House Administration Committee chairman, Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, made 21 trips to London in nine years, and Sen. William Scott, R-Va., has visited 36 countries, nearly always on SAM. But Cabinet officials are also enthusiastic customers.

Civilian officials of the Defense Department made 28 flights totaling 215 hours in a six-month period

from Oct. 1. In addition to their vacation to Puerto Rico, Mr. Brown and his wife twice went to Brussels and once to Naples and Rome.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal was SAM's most frequent customer during that half-year, making eight trips. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance or his senior deputies took nine trips. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger flew six times; Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps led a delegation of 25 to Warsaw; Attorney General Griffin Bell went to New Orleans, and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland went to Fargo, N.D.; Amarillo, Texas, and Blytheville, Ark.

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## Bread or Bullets

It is not a mere semantic paradox to say that starvation should provide food for thought to the African meeting in Paris. Or, for that matter, to all the governments of the emerging continent. For the famine that has, according to the government in Addis Ababa, afflicted nearly a million people in Ethiopia's Wallo Province, is a more fundamental source of conflict than the various forms of conflict that disturb the African states and their neighbors around the world.

mains the greatest source of food supply must carry a point that neither Africans — nor the Soviet Union — can afford to ignore. And this is also a fact that the Paris conference however much it may be concentrating on confronting Cubans, should not overlook.

True, Africans, like the Paris conferees, may tend to concentrate on just which personality or party may have the arms and men to govern Angola — or Rhodesia, or Namibia, or South Africa or wherever. They may be more concerned with Idi Amin than with cotton or coffee; with Mobutu than with cattle. The friction of tribes may seem more significant than the growing of crops or their distribution; the boundaries of an encroaching state may bring more conflicts than the widening boundaries of a desert bring collaboration and thought. But the survival of the human community in Africa, on the bottom line, requires food. The choice between guns and butter has been a cliché of the industrialized nations for many years. But for Africa the choice between bread and bullets is very real and very urgent. Granted: when force is applied, from whatever source, for whatever purpose, it will invoke counterforce. But unless the contending states and factions can grasp the fact that the only basic purpose achieved by bullets is to reduce brutally the mouths that must be fed, the plans of Moscow, the counterplans of Paris, the infinite complexity of conflicts within Africa, make only a grisly shadow-play against an accumulating human tragedy in Africa.

Ethiopia has been a chief source of worry over Soviet-Cuban injection of military power into Africa, because of its possible effects on the strategic Horn of Africa, including Somalia, to say nothing of the border clashes with Somalia and Sudanese and the long struggle with the rebels of Ogaden and Eritrea. But Ethiopia also lies in the sub-Saharan belt where weather changes can bring famine and where excessive cultivation and grazing are widening the deserts.

This is neither an Ethiopian nor a sub-Saharan problem alone. Nearly all of Africa is changing rapidly from a subsistence pastoral and agricultural economy to one in which the terms of trade with an industrialized outside world are vitally important, and even in the classic forms of African life the population explosion is shredding veldt and jungle and posing even greater crises of food supply.

Soviet arms and Cuban troops (or Cuban sugar) cannot cure these ills, as Ethiopia demonstrates. Can Marxism? That is highly doubtful. The fact that the United States re-

## The U.S. Federal Deficit

The size of the federal budget deficit is drawing more hostile attention than ever, as congressional anxieties over inflation rise. There seems to be a prevailing inclination to regard federal deficits as a national bad habit, like smoking, to be broken by the exercise of will power. It's quite true that in the past several years the deficits have been, by any previous standard, stupendous. The rule has always been that a bigger deficit means greater stimulation of business activity — and yet, despite a \$45-billion deficit last year and one estimated at \$53 billion this year, the current growth rate is at best uncertain.

The explanation is that the federal government tilts its budget to counterbalance other things that have gone awry in the economy. Before Congress gets carried away with the deficit-reduction fever, it might want to consider a bit more carefully what that deficit is offsetting. Before you take away the prop, you're always wise to find out what it's holding up. In this case, there are three points at which the American economy has gotten monumentally out of line since the last recession four years ago.

1) State and local governments are suddenly running a gigantic surplus. It's now something over \$30 billion a year and, apparently, rising. About half represents the sums being paid into state and local employees' pension funds. The rest results from inflation, which raises taxes at a time when circumstances — the effect, for example, of falling birth rates on school costs — are slackening the pressure for state and local spending.

2) The United States is spending vastly more abroad than it earns. The net outflow of goods and services was \$20 billion last year, and so far this year it's running substantially higher. The outflow is due partly to

the very large U.S. imports of foreign oil. Partly it's due to low economic growth in other countries, reducing the demand for U.S. exports. President Carter's energy policy, and business conditions in Japan and Europe, are all elements in setting the size of the U.S. budget deficit.

3) U.S. business is investing less, currently, than it usually has done at this stage of the business cycle. By the end of last year the shortfall in business investment appeared to be running in the range of \$6 billion.

Each of those three factors represents purchasing power that is being taken out of the U.S. economy, or, in the case of investment, expected and accustomed purchasing power that isn't being put in. If you add the three together — \$30 billion in state and local surpluses, more than \$20 billion in foreign deficits, a \$6 billion shortfall in business investment — it comes to a total that's even a little larger than the \$53-billion federal budget deficit. That's why the country can run a huge federal deficit without seeing any great spur of economic growth.

The point of this arithmetic exercise is a simple one. There is a danger in reducing the federal deficit, if all those other imbalances continue to run at their present levels. The purpose of the deficit is to restore, at one point in the economy, the purchasing power that is being drained out at others. Those drains, if they are not offset, will make the economy run more slowly until, before long, it tips into another recession. The safe way to cut the federal deficit is to begin by reducing state and local governments' surpluses, curbing foreign deficits and encouraging more business investment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Moscow Bugging Incident

What is obvious [the bugging of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow] is that the Russians did it. What is less obvious is who leaked the news and why it was leaked in the middle of the U.N. Disarmament Conference. It would be interesting to know when Ambassador Toon first knew that the low-security south wing of his embassy had been bugged.

In practice, of course, sophisticated people who have found bugs in their embassies usually prefer to leave them alone and to use them to spread dismay and confusion among the listening commissioners. It would have been surprising, and unprofessional, for Ambassador Toon to have done anything else once he knew that everything said, written or whispered in the south wing was going straight to the KGB. Bugging nowadays is an integral part of diplomatic life and people who pretend otherwise are, unhappily, being childish.

It may or may not be true, as one expert suggested last week, that the Moscow embas-

sy bug belonged to the Stone Age of bugging. But whatever the truth about its efficiency the mystery that remains is what section of the great American government machine leaked the news and why they did it.

— From the Guardian (London).

### Focus on Argentina

Over the next few weeks a great deal of attention is going to be focused on Argentina, where the World Cup has started. For the Argentine government... it is seen as an opportunity to refurbish the very tattered image that it has presented to the world in the past few years. The hope is that football fans, whether they actually go to Argentina for the matches or just watch them on television, will see the country in terms of a vast sporting occasion and will forget what they might have heard about the repression, the torture, and the abuse of human rights by the present military government.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

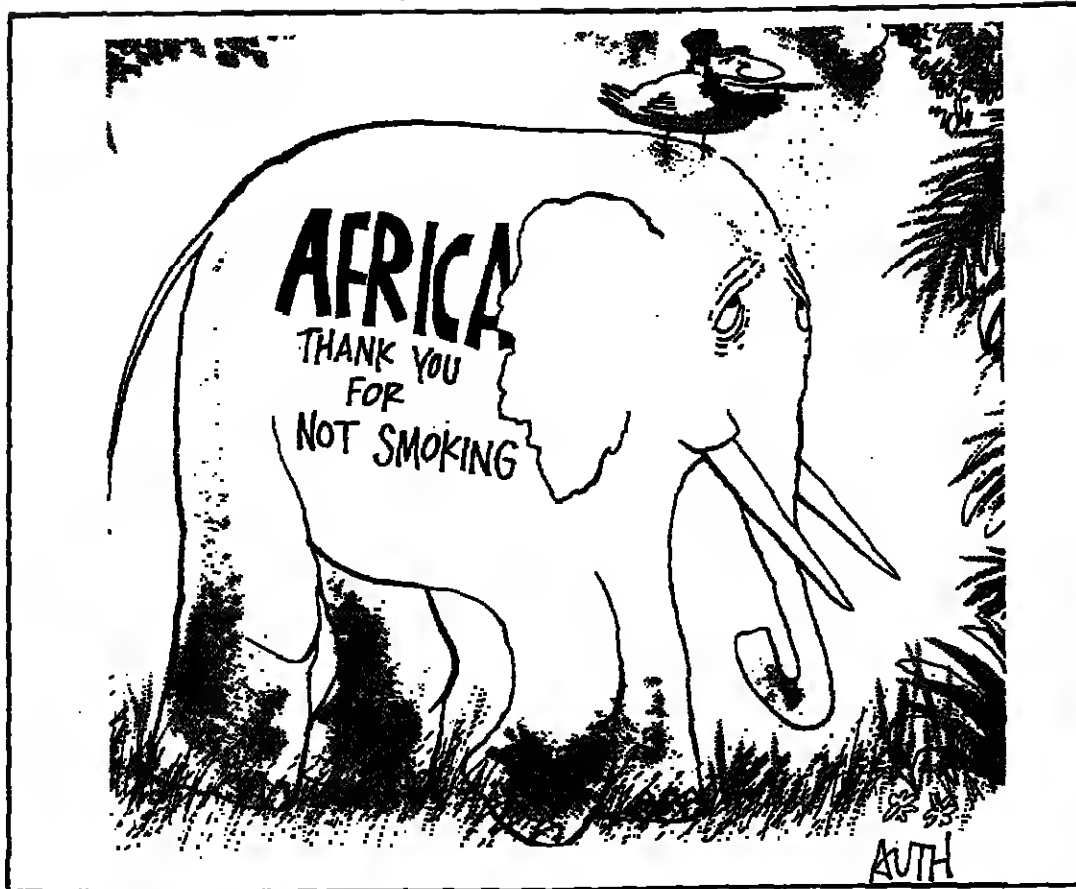
June 7, 1903

### Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1928

WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt attended a Cabinet meeting this morning to discuss allegations of fraud on the part of the Post Office officials, after returning last night from a transcontinental trip which was the longest ever undertaken by a chief executive. The indictment of Post Office superintendent A.W. Machen and two subordinates on bribery charges has given rise to many rumors, and the question may well become a central issue in the upcoming campaign.

MOSCOW — It is understood that Mr. Zinoviev, former secretary of the Communist Party, and Mr. Kamenev, former ambassador to Rome, as well as other oppositionists who have been reconciled with the present government, will be reinstated in time to attend this year's Communist International Congress. Others, including Mr. Trotsky, may appeal against their exclusion from the delegation that is being sent to represent the Soviet Union at the congress.



## France: Gendarme of Africa?

By Victor Perry

KINSHASA, Zaire — In recent weeks, commentary on the French military role in Africa — and particularly the French interventions in Chad, Mauritania and Zaire — has focused primarily on what may be considered tactical considerations which, though they exist, serve to obscure and often even contradict what is in fact a clearly reasoned strategic world view. France is being called the "gendarme of Africa," a reference is made to a nostalgia for colonial status and to a brazen attempt to "grab" Belgian economic assets in Zaire; at best, intervention is pictured as no more than an "honoring of commitments," i.e., of defense pacts with former colonies.

By way of comparison — a pertinent one at that — it would be indicative of a disastrous lack of perception were we to assert that Fidel Castro's troops are active in radical causes all over Africa, and sometimes the Middle East, merely because he is a "lackey of the Soviets" — as if, in addition, he had no strategic, revolutionary motivation and satisfaction, in Cuba's role.

Similarly, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's strategic world view, which underlies the French military commitment in the Third World, can and must be more accurately described, though not through French pronouncements (saving European lives was clearly not the only reason for France's last intervention in Shaba), but by examining the objectives and achievements of the French role in Africa. Thus we are led to ask: What would have happened if the French were not there? Crossing black Africa from east to west:

1) About 4,500-troop French garrisons would have been swarmed by Somalia a year ago, and then by Ethiopia eight months later.

2) Chad (about 1,500 French advisers, troops and air crews) would have fallen to the Libyan-backed Frolin rebels last month.

3) At least part of Zaire, including the economically important region of Shaba, would have fallen to radical-supported rebels invading from Angola — if not last spring (Shaba I; French air transport for Moroccan troops) then this spring (Shaba II; French paratroopers).

4) At least part of the mineral-rich Western Sahara would have been lost to the Algerian and Libyan-backed Polisario. Mauritania (French air units and advisers), which has divided-up the Western Sahara with Morocco, would probably have become so destabilized as to collapse and fall into radical hands.

### Canary Islands

Morocco's war with the Polisario and Algeria would have become acute and possibly widespread. A leftist-dominated Mauritania would have threatened Senegal. A French garrison and air units, while an Algerian-Libyan presence on the Atlantic coast of the Sahara would be getting close to Spain's Canary Islands — coveted by a radical separatist movement based in Algeria.

5) Moreover, Morocco and, to a lesser extent, Egypt and Sudan, which have increasingly been seeking a role in halting the radical upsurge in Africa, would have become demoralized and, possibly, have sought ways to accommodate the radicals. This could, for example, have affected the Egyptian-Moroccan posture vis-a-vis Middle East peace. Niger and Mali, at present hard put to withstand the growing radical threat around them, would also have abandoned any remaining moderate pretensions.

6) Shaba I and II were made possible by the existence of a well-developed radical base in Angola. Ultimate radical success in Shaba could cause Zambia, which borders on Shaba and Angola, to tilt firmly toward the Soviet bloc over the Rhodesia issue.

The unique aspect of this potential domino effect in Africa — for that is how the French clearly see it — is that, in most cases, a few hundred well-trained soldiers and modern aircraft can start or stop a process. Their actions can ultimately affect world economic stability, strategic outlets to the seas, or control over oil transport sealanes. The French, then, are intervening to preserve the status quo against what appears to them to be a calculated campaign of radical incursion

in vital, if somewhat far-removed, areas of the world. They are doing so because no one else is prepared to do so, whatever additional motives they have for self-aggrandizement (they are still selling arms to Libya), are, from a strategic point of view, secondary.

This is the primary difference between the French and the Cubans and Russians in Africa. But there are other differences:

• The French send troops to defend ex-colonies which invite them, and which decide themselves ready to do so in the future rather than depend on their own meagre military resources. The Cubans, many of them of African heritage, appear as anti-colonialists; they are invited by legitimate governments, as in Ethiopia, or by participants in a civil war, such as the MPLA in Angola in 1975, or they train guerrillas.

• The French, especially those engaged in conflict, are far smaller in number than the thousands of Cubans in Ethiopia and Angola.

• The French are acting independently; their Western allies are either dragged into verbal support (the United States) or object (Belgium). Cuban (and East German) decision-making appears to be a function of Soviet guidance, although there may be some room for maneuver and initiative on Cuba's part, and in any event the mission dovetails with Castro's instinct for "exporting revolution" to Africa, after his failure in Latin America.

### Countermeasure

Most significantly for the French, the Moroccans, the Egyptians and many Africans (as well as Americans and Europeans who applaud the French but whose own hands are tied), is that the only immediate countermeasure available to fight radical incursion at short notice is a handful of French forces — whereas the Russians and their allies are prepared and able to exploit numerous options other than the Cubans. Things can't go on this way. Thus the French effort to spread the burden among moderate Africans, and the growing U.S. awareness that it's time to shake off the Vietnam trauma as far as Africa is concerned, witness President Carter's impatience with congressional restrictions on his freedom to deploy at least covert resources and aid in Zaire and Angola.

But what if, next month, these French stopgap measures come up against a medium-sized Cuban or Libyan or Algerian army? If the Russians decide to initiate such an escalation and put things to a test, there seems little certainty that France's supporters will keep their cool, or that the United States will rush in with extensive backing.

## The New Poor of the U.S.

By William Safire

\$5 instead of \$3. (The salary of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors has risen 35 percent in two years.)

### The Point

The point is that the "real" cost of living — including all those non-necessaries that we cannot do without — has risen at a rate twice that of the official inflation rate. And not because of the weather, or corporate greed; the reason is that public policy demands stimulation to reduce unemployment.

How do we stop double-digit inflation and the creation of tens of millions of new poor? At the local level, as in California, force the reduction of the bureaucracy and accept fewer services; at the federal level, cut non-defense spending and tighten money to put the brakes on the rise in the cost of living.

But Carter has not the stomach for this. When he replaces his token woman in-house liberal, Midge Costanza, he keeps her on the bloated White House payroll; to make way for her successor's staff, he puts the unneeded Constanza crew on the Labor Department payroll for over \$100,000 a year. When the latest save-the-cities boondoggle was announced, it included a budget to employ the President's son at \$26,000 a year;

to offset this sort of petty patronage graft, Carter's budget calls for 495 fewer FBI agents.

### Nixon Route

Instead of attacking government-caused inflation, Carter seems destined to take the Nixon route: He will exhort for a while, perhaps add his own anti-business finger-wagging, and then — in the third year of his presidency — impose wage and price controls, which will be popular and make him seem activist.

The controls may come in the form of the Wallis-Okun scheme, using the tax system to subsidize "reasonable" price and wage increases. This is wage-price control in sheep's clothing, and might hold down the lid until the 1980 elections, after which organized labor would blow it sky-high.

To deflect the resentments of The New Poor, Carter will jawbone at selected villains until failure is apparent, and then will treat only the symptoms of inflation with disguised or direct controls.

That's a sad scenario. If the Carter men had the courage to apply the brakes now — and thereby gain the productivity increases that a mild recession brings — we would be able to avoid a crippling inflation this year, a loss of economic freedom next year, and a major recession after that.

## Letters

### S. African Morality

In his article "The View from Pretoria" (JHT, May 26), the South African minister of information, P.C. Mulder, repeats what has been heard again and again from South African government officials: The international community and the Carter administration in particular are not applying to the rest of black Africa the same moral standard being used to condemn the racial policies of Pretoria.

Firstly, it is surprising that the South African government, which has always flattered itself on being the only Western-style democracy and the only haven of Western moral values in the whole of Africa should now so desperately seek to be judged by the same moral standard with the rest of black Africa. Secondly, it is, to put it mildly, hypocritical for Mr. Mulder to accuse the rest of the world of practicing "selective morality" in regard to South Africa when that country's white minority government applies rigorously selective policies to black South Africans.

examples of racial tolerance and integration which Pretoria can gainfully learn from black African governments. Nowhere else in Africa or in the rest of the world has that matter has 80 percent of a country's population been blighted into political nonexistence as in the land of apartheid.

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## Movies in Paris

## Czechs Send a Signal of Rebirth

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 6 (IHT)—The Czechoslovak cinema, which came to a sudden halt, at least as far as interesting exports were concerned, when the Russian tanks crossed the border in 1968, gives signs of blooming again. In any case, we have one sign, Vera Chytilova's new film, "The Apple Game," due at the Vendôme and the Saint-André-des-Arts in its original version on June 14.

After 1968, movie production sank from the position it had gained in the 1950s and '60s. Jiri Trnka, who specialized in marionette films, died in 1968, and other directors of eminence emigrated. Jan Kadar, who made "The Shop on Main Street," an Oscar winner, went to Canada. Miles Forman, internationally known for his frisky comedies, "Loves of a Blonde" and "The Firemen's Ball," left for the United States, where he made "Taking Off" and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," and Ivan Passer and Jan Nemec followed suit.

Mrs. Chytilova, whose fantasy about two nonconforming girls, "Les Petites Marguerites," won festival awards the world over, stayed home, as did Jiri Menzel, whose "Closely Watched Trains" was awarded an Oscar. After a long period of inactivity, they are reappearing together in "The Apple Game," which Mrs. Chytilova has written and staged and in which Menzel plays a leading role.

## Script Rejected

The previous Chytilova film, "We Eat the Fruit of Paradise," was shot in 1968 and only released, with apparent reluctance on the part of the local production chiefs, in 1970. She spent the next year writing "The Apple Game" from a script brought to her by a young woman student at the National Film Institute. Its triangle situation was rejected as being too banal, and for the next six years she sought permission to film it. When this was granted, it went before the cameras.

It is a bizarre sex comedy in which a Loharian gynecologist courts a midwife nurse winning her from her jealous husband, another doctor, and getting her with child. There are graphic depictions of the

delivery wards of a maternity hospital and vivid views of childbirth, but the theme is one of human relations and, in particular, the victimization of women.

The directorial style is piquant, playful, fresh. Its treatment of sex has the frankness of the Swedish erotic comedies, and in its jaunty comic manner there is a distant echo of the quondam Hollywood humor found in some of the sassy Clara Bow vehicles. "It," for example, and in the screwball slapstick of the 1930s. This echo is strengthened by the use of ragtime tangos as musical accompaniment and by several passages in a retro cabaret. Just as Forman's "Firemen's Ball" had Mack Sennett "Keystone Kops" elements, so this lightly satiric essay has murmurs of the American exposition of other days. The film, touching on serious matters periodically, says what it has to say with a smile.

## Superstition

It is delightfully acted by Dagmar Blahova as the nurse who becomes pregnant, by Jiri Menzel as the cavalier medic, by Jiri Kodet as her enraged husband and by Evelyn Steimarova as the flighty other woman. There is a persistent superstition that women cannot write men, though women dramatists from Mrs. Aphra Behn to Zoe Akins have performed the operation, to acute masculine embarrassment. Mrs. Chytilova has nailed her men accurately and her women, too.

Last February it opened in Prague in a single theater and at once drew large audiences, to the amazement of movie industry officials. One of them was quoted as saying: "It is not one of our first-rank films. Let's say it is a good second-rank film, but I can't understand all the excitement." In his opinion, a first-rank native product is "About the Moravian Country," which tells of collective farming. Mrs. Chytilova includes a collective farm scene in her comedy, showing the libidinous gynecologist joining in the delivery of a calf when he goes to the country with his girlfriend.

"The Apple Game" has encountered difficulties in being shown abroad. It was withdrawn without explanation from the program of the Berlin festival in March and invitations for it to participate in the

Jiri Menzel and Dagmar Blahova in Vera Chytilova's "Apple Game."

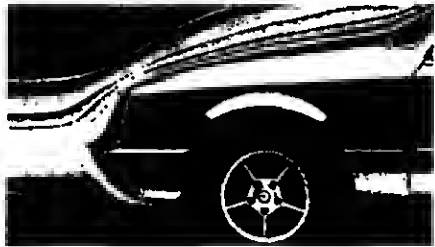
festivals of London and Montreal were rejected. However, it was seen at the Chicago festival, where it obtained the Silver Hugo, and its first foreign public release will take place in Paris next week. Mrs. Chytilova is here to attend its premiere, but she has already begun shooting on her next film, "Snow Calamity," in the Barrandov studio of Prague. Cinematically, things are looking up in Czechoslovakia.

Several of the Cannes festival offerings have already reached Paris. Cannes judgments are by no means infallible and are often reversed elsewhere. "L'Incompris" of Luigi Comencini, a current hit at the Marbeuf and Quintette (in Italian), was hissed at its Cannes premiere a decade ago and its director was subjected to a humiliating cross-questioning at the press conference that followed. This year Louis Malle's "Pretty Baby" drew a few caucals at its festival showing (the jury gave it an award for technical achievement), but it has emerged to be the foremost success (in Paris) of the films seen in this year's competition. "Pretty Baby," Malle's first

American try, suggests that he was so enraptured by picturesque New Orleans—or what remains of it—that he forgot about the scenario. He was obviously captivated by the memory of the town as preserved in Lafcadio Hearn's impressionistic tales of Le Vieux Carre and of its ante-bellum glory described by Hergesheimer in "Quiet Cities." He selected a later period, but one already far away, that of World War I years, and took as his setting an old-fashioned sporting house in decline and on the verge of being raided by Methodists on the march. What he and his cameraman, Sven Nykvist, have delivered (at the Cluny Ecoles, the Biarritz and the Mar-

## Comic Opera Restaged

PARIS, June 6 (IHT)—"Les Troqueurs," a comic opera by Antoine d'Auvergne, will be staged for the first time since it was originally produced in 1753 at the Cour du Commerce Saint André, 130 Blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 6, from June 7-11 and June 14. It will be a part of the Festival de la Foire Saint Germain and is directed by Alice Folé. Performances are at 9:30.



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## Dance in London

## Stuttgart: A Company in Transition

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 6 (IHT)—The Stuttgart Ballet owes its fame entirely to the late John Cranko—to the ballets he created and the dancers he developed.

Five years after his untimely death, the company still boasts the stars with whom he worked—Marcia Hayde, Birgit Keil, Richard Cragun and Egon Madsen—and still dances with the vitality and enthusiasm which he gave them. But there are only two Cranko works in the repertoire for their London visit—the atmospheric and touching "Onegin," which yields new choreographic and psychological treasures at each viewing, and "Carmen," revised by Haydee, which is being saved to close the season later this week. In between, the company is showing works by living choreographers, two established and one absolute beginner. A further selection from their modern repertoire will be shown in Paris next week.

John Neumeier's "The Hamlet Case" was a flop when first staged in New York, despite a starry cast including Baryshnikov and Erik Bruhn. It remains controversial in its attempt to do all Shakespeare rather than Jose Limon treated "Othello" in "The Moor's Pavane."

The introductory solos to piano music by Aaron Copland are a bit long but once the orchestra starts and the ghost comes to life to seize hold of Hamlet, the work is dramatic and exciting. It is also a fine vehicle for the actors and the dancing talents of Madsen, Haydee and Cragun. Some people find it over-complex and obscure, but it is simplicity itself compared with Kenneth Macmillan's "My Brother, My Sisters," created in Stuttgart last month and just given its London premiere.

## Sexual Themes

It combines several favorite Macmillan themes, the sexually disturbed family group of "Las Hermanas" and "The Invitation," and the incest hinted at in "Triad." Here, there are two men and five women; we know from the painted program that the women are sisters and that one man is their brother, while the other, a kind of detached observer, is merely identified as "he." The incest this time is not hinted, but quite implicit, and the

relations also play childish games, which end with a real death. "He" remains as enigmatic as his name.

There is some extremely complicated and technically demanding dancing, especially for Cragun as the brother, who spins in the air while holding his own foot, but the dancing does not seem particularly related to the story of the atmospheric Schoenberg and Webern music. The main trouble is that we are not told enough about the characters to care about them, so that their perverse antics become tiresome, while the dramatic ending seems contrived.

Macmillan's "Requiem," to Faure's oratorio, was hailed by many critics in Stuttgart 18 months ago as a masterpiece and is certainly one of his better works. Its illus-

tration of religious music is mostly fairly obvious, with Richard Cragun extremely moving as the tortured Christ in a loincloth and Haydee assuming touching poses and facial expressions in the "Pie Jesus" section. The jolly mule ensemble, led by Madsen, with its slightly sexy movements and the opening ensemble, with the whole cast doing strange shakes, are more surprising. At first viewing, the work seemed patchy, full of beautiful things but not a complete success.

However, I am never convinced that major choral works benefit from being danced and I have similar reservations about Macmillan's "Song of the Earth," despite its established success. It is very well-performed by the Stuttgart dancers, for whom it was first created, though I hope that by the time they do it in Paris they will have found a more attractive and better-lighted backdrop.

## Anemic Abstracts

It would be unfair to judge apprentice choreographers by the same standards, and it may be unfair to present their works on an international tour at all. William Forsythe's "Flare" is a rather anemic and forgettable "abstract" to Handel music, competent but uninspired and featuring some lifts in which the ladies are held upside down, an unattractive and pointless position much favored by modern choreographers. Patricia Montagnon's "Innere Not" is also abstract, allegedly reflecting Bruckner's "Inner Need" and displaying the dancers in a series of pleasing tableaux without much interest in the movements in between.

No new dancers have emerged during the season as potential stars. Though Birgit Keil and Vladimir Kos proved admirably romantic and cold, respectively, as Titiana and Onegin, Reid Anderson brought quiet dignity and a handsome presence to a number of new roles. Lucia Montagnon (Lucia Isenring before she married the choreographer) is evidently one of the company's main hopes, but neither her Olga nor her Ophelia showed a sufficiently strong stage personality.

Fortunately, Haydee, Cragun and Madsen are all still giving outstanding performances and are a constant pleasure to watch.

## Stolen Artifacts Found in U.S.

## Going on Show

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Six ancient marble sculptures, plundered from a Turkish warehouse and recovered by luck in the United States, go on display here Thursday.

Such an exhibition from Turkey is a rare event, as the government in Ankara maintains a strict embargo on overseas loans of art objects. But, because the National Geographic Society has spent more than \$200,000 on excavations at the site where the objects were found and because the plundered sculptures were recovered in the United States, Turkey consented to the loan.

The 2d-century Roman sculptures disappeared in February, 1976, from a storehouse filled with artifacts excavated at Aphrodisias in southwestern Turkey. All less than life size, they include a bearded head, a statue of Eros and four columns with elaborately carved capitals.

"Finding the six pieces again was an extraordinary piece of luck," Dr. Kenan Erim said. "The plundering of art objects through clandestine activities is incredibly difficult to trace, especially at a time when people are rushing to put their money into things of permanent value."



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in industrial and commercial equipment. Safety, security and protection. Consumer and recreation products. 1977 sales \$1.48 billion. Earnings per share \$4.70. Annualized dividend rate up to \$1.40 per share. Total assets \$1 billion. More record results. 1st quarter 1978. More than 190 facilities in 21 nations. For Annual Report, write: Department HT, Walter Kiddle Co., Bellevue Road, Northolt, Middx. UB5 SQW, England.

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2 month Stock  
High Low Div in % Yld. P/E S/E  
High Low Div in % Yld. P/E S/E

57%	30 1/2	Houff	pt2.50	7.8	28	32 1/2	22	22 1/2	+	+
58%	28	Houslin	2.12	7.1	27.2	30	29 1/2	27 1/2	+	+
61%	41 1/2	21	INCC	2.3	3.7	75.5	77	77 1/2	16	16
62%	17 1/2	HouedJun	49	23.10	1055	149	137	149 1/2	+	+
63%	12 1/2	HouedJun	2.0	28	179	26	26	179 1/2	+	+
65%	15 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
66%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
67%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
68%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
69%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
70%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
71%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
72%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
73%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
74%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
75%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
76%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
77%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
78%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
79%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
80%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
81%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
82%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
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86%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
87%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
88%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
89%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
90%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
91%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
92%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
93%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
94%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
95%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
96%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
97%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
98%	12 1/2	HouedJun	1.26	7.4	6	16 1/2	16	16	+	+
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**Rembrandt country is Rabobank country.**

**R**embrandt found his inspiration in Holland, yet created art with a worldwide appeal. The Centrale Rabobank also finds its inspiration in Holland...  
...and consequently provides services in the world at large.

other major European cooperative banks. This, together with the support of London and Continental Bankers Ltd. has strengthened our operations by giving international clients unparalleled on-the-spot service.

This makes the Rabobank not just one of the largest banks in Holland and one of the 35 largest banks in the world, but also a bank with deep roots in almost all sectors of Dutch economic life.

Year	Euro-bond issues (Billion US Dollars)	Euro-bond volume (Billion US Dollars)
1979	~10	~5
1980	~15	~10
1981	~25	~20
1982	~35	~40
1983	~50	~70
1984	~65	~100

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## Steel Plan Outlined By U.S., EEC, Japan

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, June 6 (WP) — A major international attempt to head off burgeoning protectionism in the world's steel industry has been outlined in a secret document drafted jointly by the U.S. administration, the EEC's executive commission, and the Japanese government.

A key element of the 12-point plan, scheduled to be discussed by representatives of leading industrialized nations at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris this week, is a call for the leading steel-producing

## Loans Block Sino-Japan Trade Pact

HONG KONG, June 6 (AP-DJ) — China's request for long-term, low-interest credit from Japan is emerging as a major obstacle to smooth implementation of the \$20-billion, eight-year trade agreement between the two countries signed in February.

The Chinese had made clear before the agreement was completed that they needed favorable financing terms on the ground that the longer the payment period and the lower the interest rate, the more they would be able to buy. The bulk of its orders are to be placed in the first few years of the trade agreement and most of its exports will not come until later.

According to Japanese sources, the Chinese are requesting that interest rates in general be no more than 6 to 6.5 percent. However, an agreement among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development prohibits interest rates from falling below a certain floor, depending on the recipient country's per capita income and the length of the loan. For China, this means interest on loans of five years or more may not fall below 7.5 percent.

**Flexibility Limited**  
While the OECD agreement provides for certain exceptions, the flexibility is limited. One idea being explored is for private banks in Japan to borrow from the government at low interest rates and then deposit such sums with the Bank of China, in effect, circumventing the OECD accord.

Another suggestion would require Japanese exporters of Chinese oil and coal to pay well in advance of delivery. This suggestion has little appeal for Japanese oil companies, who were not eager to buy large quantities of the high-paraffin Chinese crude in the first place.

The advance payments will thus have to come from somewhere other than the oil companies themselves. It has been suggested that the Japanese government step in depositing foreign-exchange holdings with the Japanese Export-Import Bank and similar institutions, which in turn will lend the money to the oil companies, enabling them to make advance payments.

Although China is asking for deferred payments at low interest rates, it technically does not accept either direct loans or financial aid. The Chinese rejected proposals that low-interest loans be made available through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund on the ground that the fund is an aid-giving agency.

**Belgium Prices Rise .4%**  
BRUSSELS, June 6 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices in Belgium rose 0.4 percent in March but were down 4.1 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today. The index, based on 1953 equalling 100, rose to 182.9.

**Despite Record Deficit**  
U.S. exports to these countries have also grown. Exports of manufactured goods to all less developed nations now amount to about 25 percent of all U.S. manufactured goods exports, or more than to the entire European Economic Community, Mr. Bergsten pointed out.

**Cheaper Dollar**  
He estimated that the cheaper dollar — which the Carter administration stresses did not arise out of deliberate policy manipulation — will boost exports by an annual rate of \$7 billion to \$8 billion by the end of 1978.

In a speech before the Conference Board in New York, a text of which was released here, Mr. Bergsten stressed that the trade deficit probably hit a peak in the first quarter of this year. He said that there would be benefits not only from the depreciated dollar, but from a recovery in economic activity in Europe, and in a number of advanced developing countries such as Mexico.

But he carefully avoided predicting whether the deficit for calendar 1978 will be less or more than the

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### GE, Honeywell Computer Venture

General Electric and Honeywell have agreed in principle to combine certain computer operations. A new company will be formed that will merge Honeywell's computer time-sharing marketing operations in England, the rest of Europe and Australia with the operations of GE's information services business division in those areas. GE will own 64 percent of the new company, which is to begin operations Nov. 1 subject to various corporate and government approvals. At present, Honeywell is the exclusive distributor of GE's computer services in England, Italy and Australia. GE provides the computer service to other major countries of Western Europe through HB Network Information Services, a company jointly held by Honeywell and Cie. des Machines Bull, whose minority interest Honeywell has been negotiating to buy.

### Canadians Seek Inspiration Copper

Hudson's Bay Mining & Smelting and Minerals & Resources Corp. Ltd. plan to tender for the 60 percent of the shares of Inspiration Consolidated Copper not presently owned by them. The offer, based on a proposed price of \$33 a share, would be worth some \$86.3 million. The bidders have already held talks with Anaconda, a subsidiary of Atlantic-Richfield, with respect to the purchase of its current holdings of approximately 20 percent of Inspiration's outstanding shares. Anaconda was offered \$30 a share and the bidders indicated they were prepared to consider paying a slightly higher price. However, Arco indicated it was not prepared to sell at that time and would review its options if a tender offer

were made. Inspiration's board has not yet had the opportunity to consider whether they will recommend acceptance of the offer to shareholders.

### Alcoa Rolls Back Price Increase

Reacting to "competitive pressures," Aluminum Company of America has partially rolled back one price increase and postponed the effective dates of two others. Most analysts see the moves by the largest U.S. aluminum maker more as a pricing adjustment than as a sign of general price softness in the industry. Alcoa scaled down last week's price boost for aluminum tin stock, used in radiators and air conditioners, from 13 to 5.8 percent, matching the increase announced by Alcan Aluminum. Alcoa has also postponed for two months the effective date of 11-percent increases for two types of aluminum used in the auto industry, "because of market conditions." Neither Reynolds Metals nor Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical has followed Alcoa's increases for auto-body sheet and bumper stock.

### Hoechst Sees Rise in Sales

Projections for the first five months show domestic and foreign turnover of Hoechst was slightly above the year-ago level, says Rolf Sammet, chairman of the management board. "We hope the second half of the year will be at least no worse than the first half," he adds. In the first five months, sales in the United States, Japan and Brazil were considerably higher. He forecasts that earnings for 1978 should reach an "acceptable level." Pre-tax earnings of Hoechst AG in the first quarter dropped 25 percent to 157 million Deutsche marks. In 1977, net profit of the Hoechst world group was nearly cut in half from a year earlier to 364 million DM.

### 'Failed to Do Their Job,' SEC Says

## Accountants Charged With Misconduct

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Ernst & Ernst, one of the leading U.S. accounting firms, and two of its partners yesterday were charged with "professional misconduct" by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC action comes after prolonged litigation concerning the auditing in 1964 and 1965 by E&E of the books of Westec Corp. — a one-time high-flying Houston conglomerate. Westec collapsed in 1966 after disclosure of a massive stock manipulation fraud. Its two top executives were sentenced to jail terms for securities violations, conspiracy, and mail fraud. The

company has been reorganized under a new name and management. The SEC charges against the firm and its partners grew out of findings by an administrative law judge. He concluded that Westec's 1964 and 1965 financial statements were "false and misleading" and that the E&E partners auditing the firm "failed to do their job as independent accountants."

As part of its sanctions, the SEC barred E&E from certifying the financial statements of firms with the commission for six months. The two E&E partners, Clarence Ilessee and John Maurer, were barred from practice before the SEC for three years and one year, respectively.

## Renault Strikes Watched For Possible Spillover

PARIS, June 6 (NYT) — Wildcat strikes in two Renault automobile plants over the last few days are being closely watched for fears they will spill over into other Renault factories and because the state-owned car maker has often set the tone in national labor relations.

[Today, backed by a court injunction, police evacuated 400 strikers from the heavy press shop at Renault's plant at Flins when they refused to let foremen operate the presses. Production at the plant, which employs over 20,000 workers, remained at a standstill, however, following the company's decision last Friday to close the plant until Thursday because of the labor dispute. AP-Dow Jones Reported.]

[Meanwhile, between 300 to 400 strikers at a Renault engine and gearbox plant at Clon continued their four-day-old sit-in despite a court order to allow entry to the factory by tomorrow morning. The factory, which employs about 7,000 workers, has also been ordered closed by the company until Thursday.]

The strikes have effectively extended a series of recent wildcat walkouts by postal workers, bus drivers, railroad and state-electricity workers and are seen as the first major reaction to recently announced national policies easing price controls and ending state subsidies to companies unable to make it on their own. These policies are widely expected to lead to the closing of several factories and increased unemployment.

The wildcat strikes contrast with

the relative quiet position adopted by the main labor unions after the defeat of the Left in the March legislative elections. With no prospect of turning out the current center-right government until the 1981 presidential elections, both the Socialist and Communist-leaning main union confederations have mainly begun a series of negotiations with the government and employers.

But the labor confederations are also rivals on the shop floor for support of the workers. So neither wishes to be outflanked by the other for failing to rush to the side of any grassroots protest movements, such as the ones at Renault, and could result in the radicalization of the unions.

The forecast is due to anticipated slow economic growth in Europe, the more than 700,000 new workers entering the job market in September and the growing tendency for women to take jobs, he said.

The government plans further measures to aid youth employment this year and intends to take long-term measures on unemployment for 1979 through 1981. "We should be over the worst by 1979 or 1980," he said, adding, "this will be linked to the improving international economic situation."

## Qatar Steel Gets A 10-Year Loan

LONDON, June 6 (AP-DJ) — Qatar Steel Co. has obtained a commitment for a \$100-million, 10-year syndicated bank loan under agreements signed today.

Guaranteed by Qatar, the loan bears interest at 0.625 points above prevailing London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the first four years and 0.75 points above for the remaining six years. Qatar Steel was formed in 1974 as the result of a joint venture between Qatar and Kobe Steel and Tokyo Boeki.

Also, National Power Co. of Iceland has obtained a \$60-million, 10-year syndicated bank loan — the largest loan Iceland has obtained in the Euro market so far.

Though terms were not disclosed, sources said that interest on the loan varies at 0.875 points above Libor.

Fixed and floating-rate financing in two currencies is being arranged for Fuerzas Electricas de Catalunya, the Spanish power utility. The package comprises a \$70-million bank loan whose interest varies at one point above Libor for the first four years and 1.125 points for the remaining four years; a \$10-million, fixed-rate facility; and a 15-billion-yen, fixed-rate facility, both at undisclosed terms.

Den Norske Industribank, a government credit agency, is privately placing \$22 million of seven-year notes at par bearing 8.75 percent.

In Paris, the Algerian hydrocarbons concern, Sonatrach, has arranged a private placement of bonds totaling \$140 million.

## Auto Sales Rise 6% in U.S. in May Imports Decline 14% From 1977

DETROIT, June 6 (AP-DJ) — The pattern of rising domestic car sales and sagging deliveries of imports established in April continued in May, pushing the total rate for new U.S. car sales up 6 percent from year-earlier levels.

The sales rate of domestic cars rose 11 percent to 962,985 units from 815,538 in May 1977. The sales rate of foreign cars fell 14 percent to around 195,500 units from a record 219,000 units a year earlier, a survey of importers showed.

The decline in import sales reduced their share of the total U.S. market last month to about 17 percent from the nearly 21 percent a year earlier. May was the second month in which demand for domestic autos improved and imports declined, a reversal of a trend that had prevailed since late last year. From December through March, U.S. auto makers saw their sales, fall from year-earlier levels, contrary to expectations, while deliveries of foreign cars gained.

Finally in April, domestic car sales jumped 9 percent and imports dropped 9 percent. The fall in import sales comes in the wake of some sizable price boosts by the major Japanese and European auto makers in the past few months. In May, sales of Japanese-built Toyotas, the best-selling import, were off by nearly 20 percent. Sales of Datsuns and Volkswagens dropped by even larger margins, 25.8 and 23.1 percent, respectively.

Some industry analysts, however, noted that foreign car sales in May appeared especially weak because the year earlier figures were a record. The gain in the rate of domestic car sales was somewhat greater than some experts had expected. In recent sales periods, deliveries of U.S.-made autos have been improving rapidly and analysts have been raising forecasts, but final May figures still topped even recently revised predictions.

Auto makers believe some of the sport may reflect "catch-up" sales from the early part of the year when they say, buyers were staying away from showrooms because of severe weather. Some economists outside the industry think the impressive increases in domestic car sales and other major consumer items recently could signal increasing consumer uneasiness about inflation. According to this line of reasoning, consumers are buying automobiles because they are afraid they will not be able to afford them after sticker prices are raised again later this year.

## Carter Advisers Urge Deficit Cut

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP-DJ) — President Carter's advisers want another \$4.5 billion eliminated from the administration's tax-cut plan to trim the deficit in the fiscal 1979 budget.

Administration sources, who asked not to be identified, said the advisers want the proposed tax cut reduced to about \$15 billion from the currently planned \$19.4-billion tax cut. The President originally wanted a \$24-billion reduction.

The sources added that some of Mr. Carter's advisers want to trim a further \$3-to-\$5 billion from the planned deficit to demonstrate the administration's commitment to curbing inflation. The deficit now is projected at between \$54-to-\$55 billion.

## Wall St. Prices Gain Amid Active Trade

NEW YORK, June 6 (Reuters) — A headlong rush by institutions to buy shares pushed New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher today in very heavy trading although late profit-taking trimmed the sharp gain.

"The funds and institutions just panicked," one Wall Street broker said, adding "I think the market is just feeding on itself."

Analysts said institutions have been forced to enter the market to protect end-of-quarter reports as the market has failed to give much ground following its April-May rally.

Larry Wachtel of Bache Halsey tied the action to "reticent institutions coming in kicking and screaming."

Wall Street believes such a cut in capital gains taxes would draw the public back to the stock markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 2.68 at 866.51, but was down from an 11-point gain earlier in the session.

Advancing issues led declines 1,418 to 557 while 260 issues registered new highs.

Volume climbed to its fourth highest level on record at 51.97 million shares from 39.58 million yesterday.

Prices hit a new record for the second day in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.66 to 147.15 and the average price per share gained six cents.

During the session, the Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit, propelled by strong new car sales, expanded by \$3.72 billion in April, the second highest rise in history, topped only by March's \$4.07-billion surge.

Airlines were high on the active list, reflecting strong May traffic figures, analysts said. Braniff rose 1/4 to 14 3/4. Pan American World Airways rose 1/4 to 7 1/4. United Air Lines gained 1/4 to 11 1/4, but KLM Royal Dutch Airlines slipped 1/4 to 80 1/4.

R.J. Reynolds Industries rose 1/4 to 58 1/4. Just after the final bell, the Securities and Exchange Commission said the concern consented to SEC allegations of violations of reporting and proxy provisions of securities laws involving some \$25 million in questionable payments allegedly made by Reynolds.

OKC Corp. rose 1/4 to 20 1/4. The company said it will not oppose a possible tender offer for at least \$500,000 of its shares at \$21 each by a company owned by Ghaihi Pharaon, a Saudi businessman.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly lower, corn and oats lower and soybeans substantially lower on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was unchanged to off 2 1/2 cents; corn off 1/4 to 1 1/4.

## Stocks Seen as Too Risky, Big Board Survey Finds

By Leonard Slovace

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT) — Shaken by inflation, the U.S. public does not look upon investment in stocks as a primary way to attain financial security, according to a New York Stock Exchange study released yesterday.

"The risk and reward" of investing in stock have been "out of balance," said William Batten, NYSE chairman. "Some way must be found to improve the reward side of the risk-reward ratio," he added.

The survey, a \$200,000, five-month project, indicates that investors are extremely cautious about investing their funds. As a result, it shows, individuals are more likely to put their money in savings accounts, home ownership and life insurance than into the stock market.

"Substantial risk is being

shunned," Mr. Batten told a news conference. "We must realistically re-evaluate, and where necessary change, public policies which inhibit rather than encourage individual public investment in America's economic future."

The survey is based on the opinions of "financial decision-makers" in 2,744 households with incomes of \$10,000 or more. This group was said to represent statistically the views of 45 million households, or 61 percent of the total in that income bracket. Mr. Batten observed that a "comprehensive, coherent economic policy," which includes tax policy, would appear to be necessary to change the attitudes demonstrated by the responses to the survey.

Another finding is that misinformation, and lack of information, about investments is widespread, even among the higher-income groups the interviewers studied. About 35 percent of the financial decision-makers consider themselves knowledgeable about listed common stocks, while less than 50 percent of stockholders say that they are knowledgeable about brokerage products other than common stock.

Mr. Batten acknowledged that he was not surprised by the results, but he added, "I guess I really didn't realize how deeply concerned (the public is) with escalating inflation," with major personal financial goals on the "defensive."

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## U.S. Exporters Said Price Competitive

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 6 (WP) — Despite last year's record U.S. trade deficit, American exporters have not suffered any "noticeable" loss in price competitiveness compared with other major industrial countries, a high treasury official said yesterday.

According to Assistant Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten, the decline in the value of the dollar last year and in 1978 has offset the decline in competitiveness caused by an over-valued dollar and inflated U.S. prices in 1974-75.

But he said that the rising industrial strength in a group of stronger developing nations offers "increased competition for the United States and all other industrial countries which we must consider carefully in assessing our own competitive position now and in the future."

Impressive gains in both manufacturing capacity and in export shares have been registered by Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, South Korea, and Malaysia, he said.

U.S. exports to these countries have also grown. Exports of manufactured goods to all less developed nations now amount to about 25 percent of all U.S. manufactured goods exports, or more than to the entire European Economic Community, Mr. Bergsten pointed out.

**Cheaper Dollar**  
He estimated that the cheaper dollar — which the Carter administration stresses did not arise out of deliberate policy manipulation — will boost exports by an annual rate of \$7 billion to \$8 billion by the end of 1978.

In a speech before the Conference Board in New York, a text of which was released here, Mr. Bergsten stressed that the trade deficit probably hit a peak in the first quarter of this year. He said that there would be benefits not only from the depreciated dollar, but from a recovery in economic activity in Europe, and in a number of advanced developing countries such as Mexico.

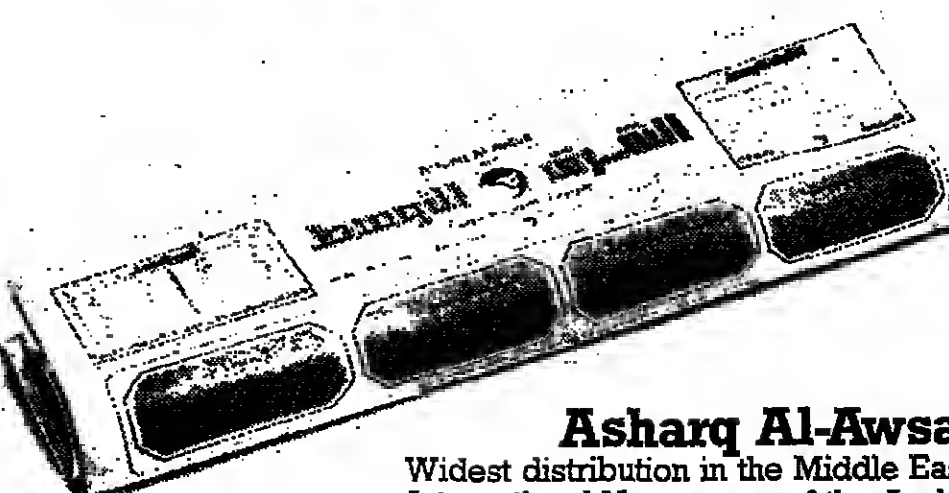
But he carefully avoided predicting whether the deficit for calendar 1978 will be less or more than the

\$31-billion deficit last year. He noted, moreover, that the sharp increase in oil imports at higher prices "means that we will have to export a larger share of our gross national product in the future in order to produce a sustainable position in our external accounts."

For the long run, Mr. Bergsten said that the emergence of the advanced developing countries and strong growth of the Eastern Bloc will provide tougher competition for the traditionally strong countries of North America and Europe. He noted that between 1963 and 1976, the share of the global industrial production accounted for by Europe and North America was reduced by 8 percentage points "a very sharp change . . . for such a short time span."

Meanwhile, Brazil, South Korea, Hong Kong, Mexico, Singapore and Taiwan increased their share of global manufactured exports from 1.5 percent to an impressive 5 percent, covering not only shoes and textiles, but also steel, cameras, optical equipment, radios and televisions.

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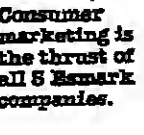
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13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%
12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%
11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%
10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%
9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%
8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-11%
7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-11%	-12%
6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-11%	-12%	-13%
5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-11%	-12%	-13%	-14%
4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-7%	-8%	-9%	-10%	-11%	-12%	-13%	-14%	-15%
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate.



Esmark has increased dividends 20% in 5 years.

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## Observer

## Federal Spread

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When you drive in Washington, your spine does not rattle. Your head does not become disconnected from the spinal cord.

This is because Washington is rich. Its streets are paved. They are smooth enough to ease a senator from Bethesda to Capitol Hill without a single jostle of reality.

When you dine in Washington, everyone tells you about great killings in Washington real estate. Your head spins at the tales of house-sale profits that might entrance the shah of Iran.

This is because Washington is rich. Its new glass boxes are constantly filling with people who can buy a house at twice the price it sold for last year.

When you walk the streets of Washington, you are not beset by desperadoes resembling refugees from the Thirty Years' War. Washington is rich. It is the home office of government, the nation's only booming industry in this era of shrinkage economies.

Writing in Harper's magazine, Tom Bethell disapproves of this boom-town wealth, on the ground that it is unseemly for people who are supposed to toil for the public weal to profit so handsomely when the public's well fares so shabbily.

Bethell's analysis of how Washington manages to prosper by producing no discernible product and few services commensurate with the exorbitant charges exacted for them is persuasive. The reader tends toward anger. And why not?

In school, we learned that the essentials of life were food, clothing and shelter. Nowadays, however, the average citizen pays 40 percent of his annual income to various governments, of which Washington gets the lion's share. This is a bigger outlay than he makes for food or shelter, and considerably more than he pays for clothing. The new order of essentials is government, food, clothing and shelter.

Efforts to dismantle government, or even to reduce its constant expansion, are clearly doomed in

the longer run. Moreover, since governments now employ 20 percent of the national labor force, they would create intolerable unemployment if successful.

The more sensible approach is to accept expanding government as an industry, like television, that is here to stay, and to concentrate our energies on an effort to make government share the wealth.

By what justice or logic should Washington be the golden beneficiary of the existence of the federal government while Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore all desperately need the kind of wealth infusions which government provides?

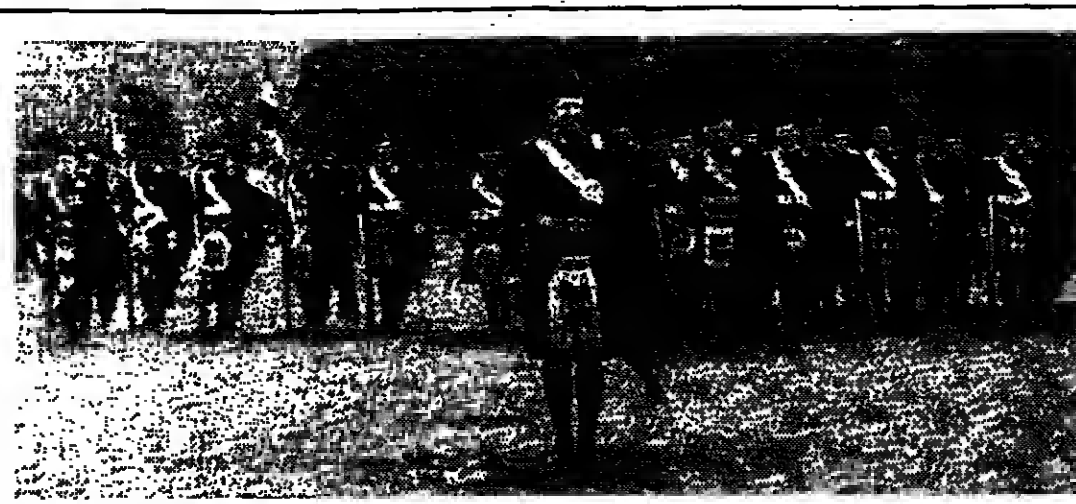
A reasonable solution is to spread Washington around more equitably. Indeed, this is already happening. From Washington, government has expanded its golden arms so deeply into Virginia and Maryland that persons living a full hour's commuting distance from the White House now abide in the richest counties in the United States.

The wealth is already approaching Baltimore, and at the present rate of federal growth it should take only a decade or so before Philadelphia and New York become suburbs of Washington.

Eventually, of course, the entire nation will be a suburb of Washington. This inevitable result can be expedited if we begin very soon to move large pieces of Washington to other places. The Pentagon might do wonders for the rebirth of Detroit if it were moved into the center of that distressed city. For Cleveland, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. For New York, the new Department of Energy could probably generate enough wealth to rehabilitate the Bronx.

Congress, which now sits year-round in Washington, might be put on a national circuit, sitting one month in Dallas, one in Denver, one in Cincinnati, and so forth. After its month in New York, what miracles might not ensue?

In no time at all, the streets would be paved. Such are the rich proceeds of having government in town. Congressmen don't mind having spines rattled and heads disconnected, so long as they are not congressional spines, not congressional heads.



The duke of Atholl, in Murray tartan, is flanked by some of his troops.

## The Private Army of the Duke of Atholl

By Ann Tweedy

BLAIR CASTLE, Perthshire, Scotland (IHT) — George Iain Murray, marquis and duke of Atholl and chief of the Name of Murray, is a hawk-nosed bachelor who can trace his Scottish ancestry back to the Picts. The Duke has another distinction: He is the only man in Britain with royal permission to maintain a private army, the Atholl Highlanders. Whatever else the English have to worry about this year, an armed invasion from Scotland will not, however, be one of them.

On May 28, 2,000 people gathered to watch the annual parade of the Atholl army at Blair Castle, Perthshire. Along with the television crews from Bavaria, France and Japan, onlookers heard the duke give his solemn assurance that he "would never dream of going to war."

Queen Victoria must have been equally assured, for it was she who gave the family the right to maintain the army in 1844 during a three-week visit to Blair Castle. Her affection for the towering Highland fortress and its surrounding lochs and mountains was so great that Athollmen affirm that it was their countryside which inspired the queen and Prince Albert to build their own Highland castle, Balmoral, eight years later.

Nevertheless, few Murray chieftains of the past shared the present duke's dovish sentiments. By sending runners through the glens bearing the "fiery cross," the signal for the Athollmen to assemble for battle, the powerful leaders of the clan could raise an army of more than 1,000 men.

## Main Route

From the castle, the clan chieftains, who later became earls, dukes and viscounts, could control the main route through the central Highlands between what is today Perth and Inverness. Over the centuries, the Athollmen were called out hundreds of times to fight. They fought against the heathen during some of the Crusades, against the clans of Gordon, Fraser and Argyll during most of the 17th century and against the English almost all the time. They were even called out in 1771 to fight against the Americans in the War of Independence, but for reasons which remain somewhat vague, the "77 Highlanders" never got there.

The Atholl army fought for causes, too. In 1306, they came out for King Robert the Bruce. In 1650, for Charles II and in 1745, for Bonnie Prince Charlie. The martial strength of the Murrays grew so great that in 1706 the duke of Atholl was able to mobilize a force of

4,000 men to oppose the proposed union of Scotland with England. Few other clan chieftains supported him, however, and the troops were disbanded and the fortunes of the two countries linked the following year.

Today, the Atholl Highlanders number approximately 90 men: 20 officers, 50 rank and file and 20 pipers and drummers. Applications to join the elite ranks have been received from an American rear admiral and an exiled Polish prince, but recruitment is by invitation only and most of the members either live nearby or work on the 140,000-acre estate owned by the duke. "None of the men are paid for their service in the Atholl Highlanders," explained Sgt. Major James Stewart. "We do it to keep up the tradition. It is an honor. Normally, a member of the army will have some connection with Atholl, and if you take a dozen Atholl Highlanders, you find a good cross section of the whole community — farmers, tractor drivers, forestry workers, local policemen, a hanker, two or three gamekeepers, schoolteachers from the village, a telephone engineer and a railway worker."

## Self-Supporting

The duke, who is 47, spends about half his time at Blair Castle — and always during the shooting and stalking season. He is a graduate of Eton and Oxford and was a Scottish representative peer from 1959 to 1963. Unlike the owners of many of Scotland's historic buildings, the duke has managed to make the castle self-supporting. During the summer months, it is open to visitors, and gardeners and gillies are transformed into guides. Last year, 131,629 tourists paid £1 to roam through the 32 rooms of the 100-room castle that are open to the public and to examine the collections of arms, paintings, china, lace and furniture.

The revenue earned from the visitors keeps the roof repaired, the plumbing working and the treasures in good condition. This spring, the entire building was scaffolded and given a new coat of white paint.

There have been Murrays living in Blair Castle since the 13th century with only two brief interludes: a seige in 1746 and the World War II, when the castle became a boys' school. The fortunes of the family reached new heights in the 18th century, when, for a time, they were the lords of the Isle of Man, mining their own coinage and presiding over the island's parliament, called the House of Keys.

Inevitably, the history of the dukes of Atholl is the history of Scotland, and few things recall that past so vividly as the annual parade of the last private army in Britain, the Atholl Highlanders.

## PEOPLE: Solzhenitsyn to Speak To Harvard Graduates

Exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn is scheduled to give the commencement address at Harvard University Thursday, an official has confirmed. The identity of Harvard's commencement speaker traditionally is kept secret, but several news organizations have reported that Solzhenitsyn, winner of the Nobel Prize, had been chosen for the university's 327th graduation. A Harvard official who asked not to be identified confirmed the report and said, "It couldn't stay a secret because of security arrangements that had to be made." Since the npror that accompanied his exile three years ago, Solzhenitsyn has lived quietly on a Vermont estate and made only rare public appearances.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn, commencement speaker.

What's in a name? David W. Shirk says that there's enough in his to make it difficult to do business. Shirk filed a petition in Santa Cruz, Calif., Superior Court seeking to change his name because he is a "self-employed electrician and feels the name 'Shirk' connotes a lack of willingness to accept the responsibilities of his occupation." He is seeking to change his name to "Garrett Shandler."

The third international \$50,000 Pahlavi Environment Prize has been presented to Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian explorer and ethnologist, and Mohammed al-Kassas, an Egyptian plant ecologist. The award was presented at the United Nations by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on World Environment Day. The prize was established by the shah of Iran to recognize outstanding contributions in the environmental field. Last year's winners were Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the French oceanographer, and Sir Peter Scott, the British naturalist.

Doctors attending Jackie Gleason, who underwent open-heart surgery last Saturday, said that he would probably have had a massive heart attack had he not had the operation. The comedian's physician, Dr. Edward Newman, said at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago that the 62-year-old Gleason was a four-pack-a-day cigarette smoker and was given to eating lots of fattening food. He will have to give up cigarettes entirely and lose about

40 of his 235 pounds, the doctor said. Gleason was "progressing nicely," Dr. Newman added, and was said to have felt strong enough after surgery to write "I want out now" on a blackboard. Gleason is to remain hospitalized two more weeks, then return to his home in Florida.

Jimmy Durante, hospitalized for 17 days with a respiratory infection, has left a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital to convalesce at home. A hospital spokesman said the 85-year-old entertainer was discharged "in good spirits" and went directly to his Beverly Hills mansion.

Latin band leader Xavier Cugat, 78, has been released from a Los Angeles hospital following nine days of treatment for high blood pressure, a spokesman said.

Joan Baez and Harry Chapin are headlining a benefit concert Wednesday night in Santa Monica, Calif., to raise funds for the New Alliance for Gay Equality. The homosexual rights group is building a treasury to campaign against a proposal — on the November ballot in California — that would have openly homosexual teachers from public schools. Also singing at the concert will be Peter Yarrow of the recently reformed Peter, Paul and Mary folk trio.

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